

# The Weekly Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

Monday Evening, Nov. 8, 1853.

**MODERN DEMOCRACY.**—The history of the last session of Congress teaches us unmistakably that there is NO SAFETY IN NOMINAL DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES IN CONGRESS. Uncontrolled by the veto, we have found that men calling themselves Democrats—and elected by Democrats—leave us upon nearly every measure addressed to their selfish or sectional feelings—and upon all measures involving heavy expenditures of money.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

There it is, in black and white, an allusion to the passage of the River and Harbor bill and other appropriations for Internal Improvements, and an appeal to the Virginia Democracy to support Frank Pierce, because he will restrain the action of the People's Representatives by his Veto. By this Democracy, he was first proposed to the Convention; by this Democracy, he was sustained and nominated; and by this Democracy, he will be controlled. And what is it?

If any Constitutional Monarch in Europe, exercises greater power than this, let him be pointed out. If there is any one measure more directly opposed to the genuine principles of a Representative Democracy, let us have it. There is no Democracy in it. It is the one man power; it can prevent the passage of any law, of any appropriation. It is wrong in principle; it is wrong in practice. It gives the President the control of the immediate representatives of the people, and sets him up as the King. Names are nothing. The Queen of England can make Nobles; the President of the United States can form an army of office-holders. In this respect, he has the advantage, for his power is greater. She holds her office for life; he for a term of years—but his prerogatives, under the principles of the Virginia Democracy, are more dangerous. The fathers of the Constitution were divided in opinion upon this question of power, and their fears were well founded. But they were laughed at by the Federalists. These men did not conceive that corrupt men would obtain power and use this prerogative against the wishes of the majority.

Col. Allen, of Chillicothe, in his speech at the Locofoco Mass Meeting in this city, charged the Whig party with being in favor of a King. Like other charges, it was only made to attract the attention of the people from his own opinions in regard to the one-man power—for in the above extract, from a leading Locofoco paper, is contained all that is necessary to constitute a King, call him what you may. He is an instrument employed to defeat, by the use of the veto power, the will of the people, and that is no Democracy.

And this is not all. President Polk usurped another prerogative denied to him by the Constitution, and was defended by his entire party. He indirectly declared war with another nation, without the consent of Congress. Pierce can do the same thing and will be defended by the same party.—The Autocrat of Russia can do no more. The Queen of England has no greater power. The former has control of the purse; the latter has not. In this only does the Despotism of Russia differ from the Constitutional Monarchy of England and the Representative Republic of the United States. The Queen of England gets supplies by giving titles to members of Parliament; the President of the United States has proved himself equally successful by the use of his appointing power. Wherein do they differ?

Demagogues talk about Constitutional power whenever any measure is demanded for the interests of the country. Whenever protection is asked for American Industry, whenever appropriations are needed for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors or important Internal Improvements; whenever grants of Land are solicited for important public enterprises—these men grow learned and talk about Constitutional law; but the use of the Veto power to defeat the will of the people, the universal prostration of all men who do not agree in opinion with the President, the plunging of the country into a War—these are matters intended to advance the interests of a particular party and about the constitutionality of which there can be no doubt! There is none, there can be no Democracy in such a party. The practice is opposed to the first principles of Republican government, and these men are no more entitled to the name than the Prince President of France. Power is what he wants, for himself and friends; power is what Locofoco contends for, that the leaders may have the spoils of office.

There is but one remedy for this state of affairs, and that is with the people. Instead of depending upon others for information, let them seek it for themselves. Keep these demagogues out of office, and put honest men in their places who will not permit the provisions of the Constitution to be violated with impunity. Look at the lives of men, rather than their professions. He who labors for the improvement of the city and devotes his time and energies to the public good, is worthy of your support. He who is selfish, cold and calculating in all he does, is not the man to entrust with power. The former only desires it, that he may have opportunity to advance the interests of the city; the latter strives for it that he may be personally benefited. So they are judged by the community. A different standard ought not to be erected in State and National affairs. The same rule is applicable there.—The man who is truly devoted to the advancement of the public good, never thinks of trumpeting his own fame. Conscious of duty performed, he leaves his reputation in the hands of his fellow-citizens. But he who is striving for personal advancement, is continually prating of his own excellence in order to avoid a suspicion that he is a selfish and calculating man. It is such individuals that usurp power, speculate with the public funds, and would as soon be under a despotism or a monarchy as a Republic, provided they have a secure place.

**WHEELS.**—The Mayville Eagle says, Kentucky sends annually to market thirty thousand mules, worth from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

**THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**—Sixty counties in Ohio show a gain of about 5,500 since the State election. The majority will be about 15,000. New York city gives Pierce over 11,000. The State will give him 20,000. Kentucky gives Scott about 5,000 majority. Maryland goes for Pierce by 5,000. Georgia rolls up 20,000 for Pierce. Tennessee is reported Locofoco by 3,000. Virginia shows slight gains for Pierce.—Massachusetts stands, Scott 54,305; Pierce 40,708. Hale 20,008; Webster and scattering 1,850. Philadelphia county and city, Pierce 26,022; Scott 24,573; Hale 636; Brown 1,148. California is not yet in. It is confidently expected that it will go for Scott, if he gets votes enough; if not, Pierce will carry the State.

**FRANCHISE, &c.**—The venerable Editor of the National Intelligencer bears his testimony to the disgraceful Locofoco frauds which have characterized this canvass. He says: "Through a life-long experience as conductors of this journal, we must say that we have never seen the public press so degraded as it has been within the last 30 or 40 days, by the propagation of the most shameless falsehoods in regard not only to the Whig candidate for the Presidency, but to the existing Administration of the Government, which, instead of being subjected to the villainous aspersions cast upon it, deserves from every good citizen the most hearty thanks and commendation for its loyalty to the Constitution, the Laws, and the faith of Treaties. All the exertions which it has made and is making to sustain them all in full vigor. As for the telegraphic reports which are flying from one end of the country to the other, concerning the pending party contest, the safest plan is to distrust almost everything intended to affect the Election, as in nine times out of ten they are not worthy of confidence."

**GREAT CROP OF WHEAT.**—Mr. Athorp, a farmer of the town of Riga, in this county, harvested last Summer, a field of wheat containing twelve acres, yielding over six hundred bushels, or fifty bushels to the acre.—Two acres and a half, part of this field—produced at the rate of 53 bushels and some pounds to the acre. Mr. A., has cultivated the field in question, for the last twenty-eight years, raising thereon a crop of wheat each alternate year. For the last four years it has not been sown. He has a fine culture is to turn under a crop of clover, ploughing ten inches deep, and then keep the surface mellow and clear of weeds by the use of the cultivator. He ploughs but once for a crop. The soil is gravelly loam, with a slight admixture of clay.—*Rock Amer.*

**FIREIGHT ACCIDENT.**—We learn from the Allentown (Pa.) Register, of Oct. 21st, that a dreadful accident had occurred at the ore bed of Daniel Gurt, South White, township, Lehigh Co., in that State.—Three men were engaged in taking out ore in one of the shafts, at a depth of sixty-six or seventy feet. In the morning, before they went to work, they noticed a small crack, but did not think it dangerous. In this belief they were fatally mistaken, as about 10 o'clock the mass of earth gave way, about eight feet wide, extending the sixty-six or seventy feet down to the spot where the men were at work, and buried them to the depth of thirty or forty feet.

**MR. AUGUST BELMONT.**—The agent of the Remondine New York city, and American Consul General for this country, subscribed and paid \$10,000 for the expenses of the Locofoco party in carrying the election in New York city. Several others, foreign importers and capitalists, also spent large sums for the same object. There is pretty clear evidence that this money was furnished by foreign manufacturers for the purpose of influencing the election, and that the old phrase, "British bought politicians," "British gold," &c., had not been used by the Locofoco party even once this whole campaign!—*Journal.*

**A GUN SHOT.**—The Warsaw New York or says that Mr. Augustus Watrow, of that town, made a wager of his rifle, a seven shot, against the sum of eighty dollars, that he could fire, at six rods distance, inside of a two shilling piece, seven shots in ten seconds. It was done in eight seconds, and he won his money. This was sharp shooting. At another time, while in Pennsylvania, he was hunting for deer, he started a number of deer. Without re-loading, or leaving his tracks, he killed four of them, and shot the horns from another.

**ONE OF THE SPECULATORS.**—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who is engaged in speculating about Sandusky, relates the following operation in early times in that section which beats modern real estate operators some. He thus writes of an extensive tract of land called the "Pimire Purchase."

It was originally owned by one Jessup, an eastern speculator in those Fire and Ice, and Erie and Huron counties. There came to this section one of those geniuses who constituted the pioneer character of the West. They were a shrewd class, and many stories are told of the games they played with green ones from the East. One of these shrewd men, desiring to purchase the tract in question, and not wishing to pay the price demanded, took the method of accosting him, when no one could pass over the land, because it was wet and low, he took Mr. Jessup out to examine it, and see how expert he was in passing along on the bogs, frequently slipping in up to his knees. Our Western hero, seeing his perplexity, proposed to carry him a short distance. "No," said Jessup. "Yes," was the reply, and the speculator, mounting upon his back and moved on until he came to a large ant-hill, on which he landed the wily gentleman, to rest awhile. But the speculator had not remained long, before the ants were creeping over his whole body, by hundreds, and he begged to return, for something was eating him up. Our hero was quite willing to carry him back to the ant-hill, or by this time his opinion of the value of the land was considerably depreciated; and a sale was immediately effected on terms entirely satisfactory to our knight of the ant-hill. Hence the Pimire Purchase. Whom can he beat!

**THE LITTLE BUTTON.**—A Singular Disease. The little button is a singular ulcer, which attacks every person in the city and every stranger who spends more than a month there. It can neither be prevented nor cured, and always lasts a year. The inhabitants almost invariably have it on their face—either on the cheek, forehead, or tip of the nose—where it often leaves an indelible and disfiguring scar. Strangers, on the contrary, have it on one of the joints, either elbow, wrist, knee, or ankle. So strictly is its visitation confined to the city proper, that in none of the neighboring villages, nor even in the distant suburbs is it known. Physicians have vainly attempted to prevent it by inoculation, and are at a loss to what cause to ascribe it. We are unable to have it, even after five days stay, but I hope it will postpone its appearance till after I reach home.—*Bayard Tylie.*

**THE SPANISH CONSULAT NEW ORLEANS.**—The New Orleans Bulletin desires the telegraphic report of Mr. T. Babcock, the Spanish Consul, had left New Orleans for fear of personal violence. He was still there, and had no intention of leaving.

**Nearly a Local.**—Our friend of the Scioto Gazette, has since the election, been rejoicing over the receipt of several good-paying subscribers to his Daily paper. Any favor of that kind are thankfully received at this office. Next Monday, the "biennial" Legislature continues its "semi-annual" sessions of four months each, and the people should be promptly posted as to their doings. Send in your names. There are at least a hundred more of our citizens who ought to take the paper, and we hope their modesty will not prevent them from doing their duty, at least as long as the "New Constitution" is in the hands of its friends. Mail subscribers can be accommodated at \$5 per annum.

**Posting Up.**—Our readers shall have the result of the election in the different States, so soon as we can get reliable returns. It is a fixed fact that Pierce is elected, but the majorities are not yet fixed. From all accounts, they will be large enough in all conscience to make any other than a Scott man "faint."

**The cheap eating-houses in New York** have raised the price of fare. A plate of meat which used to cost sixpence, now costs a penny. This rise is in consequence of the high price of all kinds of meat in that city. Many extensive boarding-houses have been forced to raise the price of board or shut up. Six years ago there were many houses where tolerable board and lodging could be had for \$2.50 to \$3 per week; now the same accommodation will cost \$4 to \$5.

**IMMIGRATION FOR OCTOBER.**—During the month of October, 20,116 passengers were landed at New York, of whom 11,439 came from England, 3,876 from Ireland, 1,845 from Scotland, 2,365 from Havre, 1,025 from Bremen, and the remainder from European ports and Chagras. The number of vessels arrived during the same time was 221, comprising a tonnage of 106,905 tons.

**CLAIMED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.**—A Hoosier writes to the New York Dutchman an account of his first sight of a locomotive and his adventures therein:

I came across the country and struck our railroad, and was playing it about four knots an hour. Now, I've heard tell about your locomotive, but never dreamed about seeing one alive and kicking; and I was two miles from home, I know, something coming, coughing, sneezing and thundering; so I looked around. Sure enough, there she came after me—pawing the earth up and splitting the air wide open, and more smoke and fire flying than either to come out of a hundred burning mountains. There was a dozen wagons following her, and I was in the lead. I was scared, but I didn't know whether they scared her or not; but here she came foaming at the mouth, with her teeth full of burning coals, and pitched right at me like thousands of brick. I could not stand it any longer, so I wheeled round and took down the road, and began to travel in every direction. No sooner had I done that, than she put right straight after me, spurring like a thousand wild cats.

She began to gain on me coming up a little hill, but I came round a point to straight level on the road. Now, think I, I'll give you ginger; I'm great on a dead level; so I pulled it in, and got under full speed, and then she began to yell and stamp, and come full chisel, and made the whole earth shake. But I kept on before, bounding at the rate of twenty feet every jump, till I got to a turn in the road, and my tail, under such a headway that I couldn't turn, so I turned heels over head down a bank by the house, landed comfite into a well barrel, and my feet stuck out behind and up in the air.

Just at the time the locomotive found I had got away from it, it commenced spitting hot water into me, and just literally splattered all over me. I thought in my soul that Mount Vesuvius had burst some place in this neighborhood. But do you suppose I stayed there long? No sir! I just walked right off, and then she began to yell and stamp, and come full chisel, and made the whole earth shake. But I kept on before, bounding at the rate of twenty feet every jump, till I got to a turn in the road, and my tail, under such a headway that I couldn't turn, so I turned heels over head down a bank by the house, landed comfite into a well barrel, and my feet stuck out behind and up in the air.

**NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.**—It is designed to construct a new Suspension Bridge over the present one at Niagara Falls, to be a railroad bridge capable of carrying heavy traffic.

The bridge will form a single span of 800 feet in length. It is to be carried by two main piers, one on each side of the river, and connected by a trestle bridge between the railroads of Canada and New York State, and to accommodate the common travel of the two countries.—The upper floor, which supports the railroad, will be 24 feet. The anchorage will be formed by sinking eight shafts in the rock 25 feet deep, at the bottom of which will be massive cast iron plates, firmly fixed down by solid iron bolts. Shafts of cast iron will support the cables on the towers, capable of supporting the pressure of 6,000 tons. The towers are to be 60 feet high, 16 feet wide at the base and 8 at the top. Weight of timber in the bridge, 910,130 pounds; wrought iron and suspenders, 115,130 lbs.; cables between the towers, 335,400 lbs. When the whole is covered with a locomotive and train of cars, it is estimated that it will have to sustain a weight of 1,273 tons, which amount of burden though not likely often to occur, is less than is provided for. It will be the longest railroad bridge between the points of support in the world.—*Scientific American.*

**THE NEW IRON PROJECT.**—It is stated that Shoenberger, the oldest iron maker in Pennsylvania, who has been in the business for 40 years, and a number of enterprising capitalists in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, are organizing a company, with \$1,000,000 capital, to embark very extensively in the manufacture of iron rails at Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa.

**BIG APPLIES.**—The Allegheny City Enterprise states that large quantities of Apples are brought to Allegheny by Railroad, and that "one barrel, containing two bushels and three pecks, had only seventeen apples in it. They were grown by R. Townsend, of New Brighton." This is equal to any California story.

**DEMOCRATIC REGARD FOR MR. WEBSTER.**—Transparances representing Mr. Webster in the act of assisting the Spanish officials in the execution of the fifty Americans in Cuba have been discovered in possession of a Locofoco committee in Virginia. They were painted just previous to the Baltimore Convention, and were in readiness to be used against Mr. Webster, in case of his nomination.

We find the above in the telegraphic correspondence of the New York Tribune.—The "discovery" is in exact keeping with all the antecedents of the Democrats in relation to Mr. Webster, and is noticeable only because it illustrates the offensive hypocrisy which at this moment characterizes their leading organs.—*Journal.*

**FOR THE INFORMATION** of late risers, we may state that the white frost this morning, was nearly equal to a light fall of snow.—*Sci. Gaz.*

Who told you?

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 9, 1853

[From the National Intelligencer.]

**AMERICAN LABOR—THE PRESENT AND THE PAST.**—At this present moment, pregnant with the interests of American labor, we ask every American citizen to read the following act, passed in the reign of George II, just previous to the American Revolution, and honestly answer which party is now sustaining the same British policy, and which the American, as vindicated and maintained by that Revolution! In this act of tyranny we have one of the principal causes of the struggle of 1776. What the arm of power could not then accomplish, the most insidious means are now employed to effect. The act speaks for itself, it is as follows: [In the twenty-third year, of the reign of George II.]

**Act to encourage the importation of pig and iron from his Majesty's Colonies in America, and to prevent the erection of any mill or other engine for slitting or rolling of iron, or any plating force to work with a tilt-hammer, or any furnaces for making steel in any of the said Colonies.**

Whereas the importation of bar iron from his Majesty's colonies in America, into the port of London, and the importation of pig iron from the said colonies into any port of Great Britain, will be a great advantage not only to the said colonies, but also to this kingdom, by furnishing the manufacturers of iron with a supply of that useful and necessary commodity, and by means whereof large sums of money, now annually paid for iron to foreigners, will be saved to the kingdom, and a greater quantity of the woolen and other manufactures of Great Britain will be exported to America in exchange for such iron so imported:

**Be it enacted** that every such mill, forge or furnace, now erected, or hereafter to be erected, or after any such erection continued or cause to be continued, in any of his Majesty's colonies in America, shall be deemed, and shall be taken to be, a cause to be erected, or after any such erection continued or cause to be continued, in any of the said colonies, any such mill, engine, forge, or furnace, every person or persons so offending shall, for every such mill, engine, forge, or furnace, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain.

**And be it further enacted** that from and after the 24th day of June, 1750, no mill or other engine for slitting or rolling of iron, or any plating force to work with a tilt-hammer, or any furnace for making steel, shall be erected, or after such erection continued, in any of his Majesty's colonies in America, unless the same shall be erected, or after any such erection continued or cause to be continued, in any of the said colonies, any such mill, engine, forge, or furnace, every person or persons so offending shall, for every such mill, engine, forge, or furnace, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain.

**And be it further enacted** that the authority of the said act, shall be deemed, and shall be taken to be, a cause to be erected, or after any such erection continued or cause to be continued, in any of the said colonies, any such mill, engine, forge, or furnace, every person or persons so offending shall, for every such mill, engine, forge, or furnace, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain.

**EMIGRATION.**—The German emigration of 1821 numbered only 2,200; until 1830, there was but one season that it amounted to 15,000. In 1832 it rose to 24,000; in 1837 to 34,000, but fell in 1843 to 23,000; the number then of persons who, during the decade closing with that year, went beyond the seas in search of better fortune, averaged about 19,000 annually. From this time forth there has been a rapid increase in the extent of the emigration. In 1841, Germany sent out, in round numbers, 41,000 emigrants; in '45, 61,000; in 1846 and '47, the former years, more than 100,000; in 1848, '49 and '50, the years of revolutionary disturbance and political proscription, from 80,000 to 90,000, and in 1851 something more than 113,000. It is calculated that these emigrants have carried out of Germany, capital to the amount of \$80,000,000. As is known, Austria has contributed but slightly to this great movement, to which she has a double motive of opposition—her desire of settling the sparsely populated districts of Hungary, Transylvania, and a political fear of the eventually destructive influence on her despotic institutions of communications from settlers in happier lands to friends and relatives suffering under them at home.

**CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.**—The Madrid correspondent of the Kolnische Zeitung writes under date of October 3d, that he knows from sure source, that the American Ambassador at that Court, has lately renewed the offer of \$180,000 made under Mr. Polk's administration, for the island of Cuba. The Ministry, after having made the matter the subject of special deliberation, replied that Spain no longer thought of parting with the island, but would employ her utmost power to keep it. As for the attempts of the filibusters to which the Ambassador had alluded in making his proposal, he no longer feared them, but was ready to suppress them as they should be made. The army in the island was strong, loyal and trustworthy, and the civil officers would prove faithful to the last. The reply concluded by requesting the Ambassador not to renew the proposal. The general belief at Madrid, says the writer, is that the filibustering reports are got up by the American Government, in order to induce Spain to sell the island. Accordingly, this reply of the Ministers, gives general satisfaction to the public of that city.

**THE COMING ADMINISTRATION.**—The National Intelligencer, alluding to the election of Gen. Pierce, asserts that, "experience happily teaches that the change must be for the worse," though it "desires to say nothing against the new chief whom it has pleased a majority of the voters to call to the helm of State." It adds: "As no change could be for the better, we have too much reason to dread the effects of the change which is to come. The avowed principles of the Young America party and its wild progressiveness are in their nature the reverse of the conservatism which should guide every just and honorable government. But, though we may be willing to believe General Pierce much less imbued with the reckless aims proclaimed by some of his leading advocates, and have been glad to see him yesterday defended in a provincial organ from the very natural imputation of shirking in the aggressive and lawless yet the leaders of the party now to be in the ascendant are propagandists in the broadest sense, and to the most dangerous lengths. The territory of the United States, vast as it is in extent, is yet too contracted for the expansion of their Quixotic philanthropy. The selection of a President by such a party has something in it fearfully ominous for the future."

**INTERESTING RELIC.**—The Journal of Commerce states that the identical pulpit in which George Whitfield preached his powerful sermon in England was brought over to this country a few days ago, and is now deposited at the Tabernacle at New York, in the room of the City Tract Society. It is about six feet high, nearly square at the top, and is a light frame work of hard wood.

**Hocking Valley Railroad.**—We trust our readers will bear in mind the meeting to be held in this city, on the 16th inst., to consider the propriety of taking immediate measures to construct a railroad from Columbus down the Hocking Valley. It is, without doubt, a highly important connection and will be of definite advantage to the country through which it will pass. It connects at Columbus with the Lakes and opens up below one of the best mineral regions in the West. The coal and iron of the Hocking Valley, in quality and quantity, is not surpassed by those of any other section of Ohio. These facts should be borne in mind by those who discuss the question. There is a road proposed down the Scioto Valley from Columbus, but the latter is much more deeply interested in the proposed one through this city, Logan and Athens, and will therefore join heartily in any efforts to construct it. At least, we are so informed by those who are now engaged in agitating the question.

We understand the C. W. & Z. Railroad will be located in a very short time from this city to Zanesville, and will be put under construction immediately. The directors are now only awaiting the action of the friends of the respective routes, and will be enabled to arrive at a definite conclusion in a few days. The work West continues to progress with considerable rapidity. The embankment over the Hocking prairie is completed, together with the grading of some two or three miles of the road immediately west of this city.

**THE GERMAN VOTE.**—The Whigs of Richmond highly appreciate the zealous efforts of a large number of our German citizens to promote the election of General Scott.

They understood that their true interests were to support that policy which would build up homes for them in our midst instead of degrading labor and bringing it down to a level with the labor in Europe—the ten cents a day system advocated by Buchanan. They therefore worked hard and we should let them for their support. They are getting upon the right ground, and if the ball rolls thus in the future as at this election we may soon expect Richmond to become a Whig!

That would be strange, but gentlemen, it's so! Look out for '56!—*Manfield Herald.*

**STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.**—The annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture will be held at Columbus, on Wednesday, December 8th. This is an important meeting, and we hope every county society will be represented. The election of members of the State Board will take place at that time.

The members whose term of service expires on that day, are, Allen Trimble, Arthur Watts, J. G. Gest, C. Springer, and J. M. Edwards.

The following members hold over till next year:—Samuel McHenry, M. L. Sullivan, Wm. Case, John Adams, and R. W. Musgrave.—*Statesman.*

**ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL FROM HAVANA.**—The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on Tuesday from Havana, whence she sailed on the 20th ult. The Courier says:

We understand that the Isabel, on her arrival at Havana, was permitted to land her passengers and mail without any unnecessary trouble on the part of the authorities;—even newspapers were permitted to be delivered and sent ashore, and at her departure everything appeared to be quiet and peaceable.

**NEBRASKA TERRITORY.**—The people of this Territory held an election in October, for a delegate to Congress, which resulted in the choice of Abraham Guthrie, though at that time there was a possibility that Guthrie was beaten by his opponent, Major Barron. The latter states, further, that the United States officers resident in the Territory opposed the movement—as did also a number of the white inhabitants, on the ground that the movement was revolutionary one, believing that the application should first be made to Congress.

**RAILROAD ITEMS.**—The Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati road is to have competition in the newly projected straight line road from Cincinnati to Dayton. The contract for the work has been taken for \$1,700,000, including the tunneling through the hills at Cincinnati. One firm of contractors on the new St. Louis and Cincinnati railroad, have just engaged two thousand laborers for the work. A line of road is proposed from Chicago to Madison, the capital of Wisconsin; distance one hundred and twenty-five miles.

**THE GARNIER COMMISSION.**—Which sailed from New Orleans on the 28th ult., the Picayune says, is composed of Henry May, Esq., of Baltimore, Buckingham Smith, Esq., late secretary of Legation to Mexico, Capt. Hunter, U. S. N., Capt. Doubleday, U. S. A., and Capt. Partridge, formerly of Baltimore. Hon. Pierre Soulé, chairman of the Commission on Mexican claims, prepared instructions for the Commissioners. They will at once proceed to San Luis Potosi, and if not successful there, will make further researches in accordance with their instructions.

**WE** heard an anecdote a few evenings since which is too good to be confined to private circles. It is as follows:

A negro preacher was holding forth to his congregation upon the subject of obeying the commands of God. "Save he," "Blessed he," "God tells me to do in this book, (holding up the Bible) but I'm going to do. If I see in it I must jump too a stan wall, I'm going to jump at it. Going too I 'longs to God—jumpin' at it 'longs to me!"

**NEW JERSEY.**—The result of the election in New Jersey, gives the Democrats a U. S. Senator in place of the Hon. John W. Miller, Whig. The members of the House of Representatives elected are: Nathan T. Stratton, Charles Skelton, Samuel Lilly, George Vail and Alex. C. M. Pennington, all Democrats but the last named.

**A NEW ENGLAND CUSTOM.**—According to a universal custom at the town of Marshfield, on the Sabbath of Mr. Webster's death, between the hours of seven and eight in the morning, the bell of the parish church was rung violently, to announce to the startled inhabitants within hearing that a death had occurred among them. Then it was struck three times three as a signal, that a male person had died. Next, the bell was rung slowly and deliberately seven strokes to denote the age of the dead; and then there went up a mournful voice from every house, "it must be that Daniel Webster is dead."

**INCIDENT AT THE POLLS.**—On Tuesday a patriotic Irishman, a little under the influence of Old Rye, after depositing his vote, emptied the contribution box for the Washington Monument, and in the generosity of his heart took out the contents of his pocket book, \$45, and deposited the whole amount in the box. His wife came to the polls a few hours afterwards and made a representation of her circumstances so that the judges of the election humbly returned her \$40 of money deposited by her over-generous husband.—*Cin. Gaz.*

**VOTING FOR THE DEAD—Rome Outlets.**—It was reserved for the recent election to exhibit a new feature in the political record of mankind. It was thought that every possible variety of human conduct had been exhibited. Solomon himself had said that there was nothing new. The rejection of the just and great had been often done.—Human malice had done its utmost against human virtue. At home, the banished Aristocrats and England had beheaded Sydney.—Nor was there anything wanting to human degradation. Rome once made a house an Emperor. But in America we have done something superior to all this. We have proved that the United States can outdo the world in anything, and conceive ideas which before had no existence. In the most intellectual city in the United States—no less than the renowned city of Boston—thousands of people voted for a dead man for President! They could not be ignorant that he was dead, for they had seen him buried. They could not believe the election would raise the dead, for the elections are carried on according to the Constitution, which contains no such power. In fine, they evidently intended to give the world a new idea, and as Boston is the Athens of America (!) it was proper that Boston should do what Athens was incapable of—go beyond all ancient ideas of either the sublime or the ridiculous. Henceforth Boston stands alone in this new ideal of hero worship.

The dead have had no monuments built to their memory, but their names are scattered in vengeance, and their names canonized in glory, but never before have been voted for as President of a Republic!—*Cin. Gaz.*

**A HAPPY FAMILY ON THE PRAM.**—We passed today through a large flock of oryxes of the prairie dog, (*Arctomys ludoviciana*), extending in length not less than half a mile. These little animals are very shy, and at the least approach of a stranger, they themselves with all speed to their holes, in which they partly bury their bodies, leaving only their heads visible just above the surface of the ground, where they keep as the alarm bells, they keep up a continual barking.—The note somewhat resembles the bark of a small puppy, but is nevertheless so peculiar as to be instantly recognised afterwards by any one who has once distinctly heard it. They are very hard to get, as they are never found far from their holes; and when shot fall immediately into them, where they are generally found in great numbers.—The usual sharer of their subterranean retreat. Several were shot by us in this situation, but when the hand was about to be thrust into the hole to draw them out, the ominous rattle of this dreadful reptile would be instantly heard, warning the intruder of the danger he was about to incur. A little while burrowing was about to be made, when the animal, taking up its peculiar note, in the same shrill and hoarse tone, as the same animal, and this strange association of reptile, bird, and beast came to live together in perfect harmony and peace. I have never personally seen the owl thus housed, but have been assured of the fact from so many, so various, and so credible sources that I cannot doubt it.

The whirr of the rattlesnake I have heard frequently when the attempt was made to invade these holes, and our men at length became afraid to approach them for this purpose.—*Capt. Stansbury's Salt Lake Expedition.*

**A GREAT BLUNDER.**—A friend of ours who is an unmitigated Whig, received on election day, a bill of purchase for "11 lbs. Blubber oil," which, for the time being, he stowed away in his jacket pocket. As he was going to the polls, a Whig ticket was given him, which he deposited in the same pocket hole. At the ballot box, he took from his pocket what he supposed was the Whig ticket, which he deposited with a hearty good will, and then went whistling about his business. Soon after, he thought he would look at the price of oil when he found himself mistaken, but if Mr. Barrett will call on the Judges of election, he can get a bill of lading for "blubber" about the size.—*Washington Jour.*

**STATISTICS OF THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.**—The number of students in the twenty-eight Universities of Germany and Switzerland during the recent summer term, was 18,810, of whom 17,000 were matriculated, and 1,750 not. The number of students averaged to each University 669. Sixteen institutions had less than this number; twelve more, 1,800 pursued Catholic theology in eleven universities; 1,765 do. Protestant theology in nineteen Universities; 6,761 do. divided among twenty-six institutions, studied jurisprudence and kindred sciences; 4,183 do. studied medicine, &c.; twenty-three Universities and 2,643 students in twenty-seven Universities studied philosophy, the ancient languages, &c.

**HOW RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA REGARD THE FRENCH EMPIRE.**—The restoration of the empire by Louis Napoleon was discussed by the Prussian journals with less freedom than a few weeks ago, when the anti-Bonapartism of the Kreuz Zeitung had not drawn upon it the repression of the ministry. It is noticed, however, that Count Hatzfeld, the Prussian minister to the French government, who is now in Berlin, is not about to return immediately to his post, and the inference is drawn by the French press, that he will be entirely absent from the important events which are now pending or in progress at Paris. The departure of Count Kisselef for St. Petersburg is regarded as significant of the Russian intention to concert with Prussia in its abstention from the interior affairs of France.

**UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.**—Mr. Beckman, the London publisher of this famous work, is now in Boston, and says that the number of copies already issued in England is 400,000.—The American publishers confess to have published some 200,000. One edition has been published by the celebrated Tanchaz, of Leipzig, for which Mr. Stowe has written a preface. Messrs. Jewett are preparing an elaborately illustrated edition for the holidays. It is said that autograph letters, highly complimentary, have been received by the authoress from Prince Albert and the late Duke of Wellington. Probably no literary work ever published has had such remarkable success as this.

**TERRIBLE AGENT OF DESTRUCTION.**—A resident of Leeds, England, apprises the editor of Galway Vindicator that he can prepare a liquid, a pint of which in a glass, grenade-shell, thrown through a barrack window in the night, would silently destroy the whole of its living inhabitants, or broken in the face of an advancing force, horse or foot, would arrest their progress by death or paralysis.

**THE NEW YORK TIMES** says, "Lying in state, and with the usual pomp and circumstance, will be a funeral procession, in the first season it is used; but too long continued it brings out more sorrow than grace."

The Locos are now reaping the first season's crop. The rest will be a long due time.

**ROSEWOOD TRADE.**—It is said that an attempt is being made to form a company at New Orleans for the purpose of entering into the rosewood trade. The projector owns a large tract of land near Guatemala, in the State of Yucatan, on the Gulf of Mexico, a mile from Acapulco, which is covered with splendid rose trees from three to four feet in diameter. It can be delivered for shipment at a cost of \$6 per ton; and is worth between \$50 and \$60 per ton of cubic feet.

**A FEMALE VOTER.**—The police returns from the Nineteenth ward of New York, which were sent to the City Hall, attempted to vote in the Fourth District on Tuesday, but the inspectors, much to her disappointment, rejected her vote. It is said that she was going to vote the Democratic ticket.